

grounds that it is the supposed amphidiploid result of the others. That this species ($2n = 28$ & 56) has a more restricted range than *S. ternatum* ($2n = 16, 24, 32, \text{ \& } 48$) may be attributed to the greater age and earlier autotetraploidy of the latter: it was as a tetraploid that *S. ternatum* has spread (Baldwin, 1942b). Reaction to fixing and staining in cytological preparations is similar in the three species.

S. ternatum and *S. Beyrichianum* exhibit a great range in size of chromosomes. These species like *S. Nevii* are easy to handle microtechnically: chromosome constrictions show up well. Accordingly, the allopolyploid origin of *S. Beyrichianum* herein suggested can be readily subjected to idiogramic testing. That will in time be done. Initial alignments of chromosomes lend support to the hypothesis.

Clausen and Uhl (1943) first reported tetraploidy in *S. Beyrichianum*: $n = 28$.

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LYCOPUS AMPLECTENS, VAR. PUBENS IN NEW ENGLAND.—When, in *RHODORA*, xlvii. 56 (1944), I pointed out that we must take up in place of *Lycopus sessilifolius* Gray (1870) the earlier name, *L. amplexans* Raf. (1840), I did not mention *L. pubens* Britton ex Small (1903) because that southern plant of “Fla. to Miss. and S. C.” was outside the region I best know. Now, however, in studying the genus, I find that, whereas typical glabrous-leaved *L. amplexans*, with the stem glabrous or only minutely puberulent, occurs in southeastern Massachusetts, southern mainland Rhode Island and southern Connecticut and on Long Island and in New Jersey, the plant of Block Island, off the Rhode Island coast, is inseparable from the type-material of *L. pubens* in having the upper internodes, the lower young leaf-surfaces and the calyces softly white-pilose; and Mr. Long writes me that this variety occurs at scattered stations in southern New Jersey. The type-number from Duval County,

Florida, *Curtiss*, no. 1990*, was distributed with a printed label bearing an apparently unpublished name of Asa Gray's, as a varietal designation of the plant under *L. sessilifolius*. *Curtiss* also distributed his no. 5579 with the same varietal name and Gray had written it on material from the same locality, near Jacksonville, as early as 1880. When *L. pubens* was published as a species the appropriate name was already at hand: Gray's and *Curtiss*'s disposition of the plant, however, seems right. Under the new dispensation it becomes

LYCOPUS AMPLECTENS Raf., var. **pubens** (Britton), stat. nov.
L. pubens Britton ex Small, Fl. Se. U. S. 1049 and 1337 (1903).

Like so many coastal plain species *Lycopus amplexens* has a strikingly disrupted range: on the coastal plain from Mississippi to Florida, thence north to South Carolina, with old records from eastern North Carolina; mountains of western North Carolina (open marsh near Edneyville, Henderson Co., *Correll*, no. 3288, distrib. as *L. virginicus*); coastal plain and adjacent areas, New Jersey, Long Island, southern Connecticut, southern Rhode Island and southeastern Massachusetts; northwestern Indiana.

That is a fairly typical disrupted range. Here is what we know of *L. amplexens*, var. *pubens*: coastal plain, Mississippi to northern Florida, north to South Carolina; southern New Jersey; Block Island, RHODE ISLAND: shore of Fresh Pond, August 21, 1913, *Fernald, Hunnewell & Long*, no. 10,318. In collecting the flora of Block Island, Long and I once reached the conclusion: "If a specialty is on Cape Cod it will not be on Block Island; if it is a specialty of Block Island it will not be on Cape Cod." Like Willis's "Age and Area", which started out as a "law", later became, in his own words, a "hypothesis" and finally "merely a corollary", the dictum about the Block Island flora must not be taken too seriously!—M. L. FERNALD.

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